**COLD WAR VOCABULARY WORDS**

1. **Arms race:** A competition between nations to expand their stock pile of weapons and armaments in order to gain a military superiority over other nations.
2. **Containment:** the US foreign policy of stopping the spread of communism around the world.
3. **Domino theory:** A theory that if one nation comes under Communist control, then neighboring nations will also come under Communist control.
4. **Iron curtain:** the "boundary" that divided Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe from Western European nations not under Soviet domination.
5. **Mao Tse-tung:** a Chinese Communist revolutionary and the founding father of the People's Republic of China, which he governed as Chairman of the Communist Party of China from its establishment in 1949 until his death in 1976.
6. **Marshall Plan:** European Recovery Program, project instituted at the Paris Economic Conference (July, 1947) to foster economic recovery in certain European countries after World War II.
7. **McCarthyism:** The practice of publicizing accusations of political disloyalty of accusing a person of subversive activities without sufficient evidence.
8. **Satellite nation:** A country dominated politically and economically by another nation, especially by the Soviet Union during the cold war.
9. **Sputnik:** the Soviet Union launched the first man-made earth satellite
10. **Truman Doctrine:** The purpose of this policy was to aid countries that were the targets of Communist expansionism.
11. **Warsaw Pact:** Military alliance between the Soviet Union and nations of Eastern Europe, formed in 1955.
12. **38th Parallel:** A parallel of latitude that in East Asia roughly demarcates North and South Korea.
13. **Berlin Blockade**: The blockade was a Soviet attempt to starve out the allies in Berlin in order to gain supremacy. The blockade was a high point in the Cold War, and it led to the Berlin Airlift.
14. **Berlin Airlift:** Joint effort by the US and Britain to fly food and supplies into W Berlin after the Soviet blocked off all ground routes into the city
15. **North Atlantic Treaty Organization:** 1949 alliance of nations that agreed to band together in the event of war and to support and protect each nation involved
16. **Southeast Asia Treaty Organization:** a 1954 defensive alliance aimed at preventing the spread of communism including Pakistan, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, France, Britain, and the US.
17. **Mutually Assured Destruction:** a policy in which the US and the USSR hoped to deter nuclear war by building up enough weapons to destroy one another.
18. **Nikita Khrushchev:** a politician who led the Soviet Union during part of the Cold War (1958-64), who was responsible for the de-Stalinization of the Soviet Union, dealing with the Cuban Missile Crisis, and for backing the progress of the early Soviet space program.
19. **Eisenhower Doctrine:** policy of President Eisenhower that stated that the US would use force to help any nation threatened by communism.
20. **Red Scare:** the fear that communism both abroad and domestically was working to destroy America.
21. **House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC):** a congressional committee that investigated possible subversive communist activities within the US.
22. **Richard Nixon:** the 37th President of the United States, serving from 1969 to 1974, when he became the only president to resign the office. He is known for ending US involvement in the Vietnam war and easing tensions in the Cold War with his policy of détente.
23. **John F. Kennedy:** the 35th President of the United States from January 1961 until he was assassinated in November 1963. He is known for his involvement in the Bay of Pigs Invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the space race, and increasing US involvement in the Vietnam War.
24. **Bay of Pigs Invasion:** a 1961 failed invasion of Cuba by a CIA-led force of Cuban exiles.
25. **Space Race:** the competition between the US and the USSR to develop the technology to successfully land on the moon.
26. **Ho Chi Minh:** a Vietnamese communist revolutionary leader who was prime minister (1945–1955) and president (1945–1969) of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam). He was a key figure in the foundation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945, as well as the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) and the Việt Cộng (NLF or VC) during the Vietnam War.
27. **Vietcong:** South Vietnamese communist rebels that waged a guerrilla war against the government of South Vietnam throughout the Vietnam War.
28. **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution:** a 1964 congressional resolution that authorized President Johnson to commit US troops to South Vietnam and fight a war against North Vietnam.
29. **Vietnamization:** President Nixon’s plan for gradual withdrawal of US forces as South Vietnamese troops assumed more combat duties.
30. **Paris Peace Accords:** a 1973 peace agreement between the US, South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and the Vietcong that effectively ended the Vietnam War.
31. **Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty:** a 1972 treaty between the US and the USSR that froze the deployment of intercontinental ballistic missiles and placed limits on antiballistic missiles.
32. **Détente:** flexibly diplomacy adopted by Richard Nixon to ease tensions between the US, USSR, and the People’s Republic of China.
33. **Watergate:** a political scandal involving the illegal activities that eventually led to the resignation of President Nixon in 1974.
34. **Mikhail Gorbachev:** was the seventh and last leader of the Soviet Union, having served as General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1985 until 1991, and as the country's head of state from 1988 until its dissolution in 1991. He is known for his policies of glasnost and perestroika.
35. **Glasnost and Perestroika:** "openness" was the new policy of Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev to encourage political debate and criticism in the Soviet Union. It was coupled with "perestroika" or restructuring to decentralize administration and reward individual enterprise.